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 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
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1. The Ministry of Light Industry is in charge of the textile industry, and manages it through the following agencies: 25X1
  - a. Central Management of the wool industry (Centralny Zarzad Przemyslu Welnianego).
  - b. Central Management of the Cotton Industry (Centralny Zarzad Przemyslu Bawelnianego).
  - c. Central Management of the Silk Industry (Centralny Zarzad Przemyslu Jedwabniczego).
2. The Central Management of the Wool Industry is located at 3, Kosciuszki St., Lodz. It employs 250 officials, headed by one Osys, the general manager, Benedykt, the technical manager, and Mieczorek, the Commercial Manager. It is divided into the following departments:
  - a. Mechanical Department—keeps an accurate list of all machines and keeps itself informed about their condition and capacity. It takes care of repairs and maintenance.
  - b. Electricity Department—supervises all electrical apparatus in the factories.
  - c. Supply Department—supplies all raw materials, paints, spare parts and chemicals to the factories.
  - d. Technological Department—is divided into a weaving section, a spinning section, and a finishing section (dyeing, ironing, etc.). The heads of these sections see to it that the factories fulfill their share of the production plan and that their products are of the required quality.
  - e. Planning Department—divides the production plan among factories according to their capacity and special production capabilities.
  - f. Personnel Department—is strictly political. Without its consent no expert or administrative employee is taken on.

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- g. Department for the Protection of Industry (Ochrona Przemyslu).
- h. Department for Labor and Wages (Dzial Pracy i Placy)—handles the manpower demands of the factories and fixes wages and premiums. All workers work on a piece-work basis.
- i. Military Department—takes care of orders received from the army.
- j. Export Department—controls quality of materials exported, methods of shipment, etc.
- k. Stock Department—establishes standards of materials for the local market and for export.
3. "Factory-Units" (Kombinaty) comprise from ten to twelve factories in a combination (Kombinat) which includes spinning mills, weaving mills and finishing works. Such a unit employs 1,500 to 1,800 workers, of whom 35-40% are women. In all there are now 51 units, some of which are located as follows:
- |           |    |
|-----------|----|
| Lodz      | 12 |
| Bielsko   | 12 |
| Bialystok | 2  |
| Ozorkow   | 1  |
| Zgierz    | 2  |
| Tomaszow  | 3  |
- Parts of the Bielsko and Tomaszow units work for export. Each unit is centrally managed by an office modeled after the Central Management of the Wool Industry.
4. Most raw wool is imported, and dyeing materials are imported from Belgium. Importations have been restricted because of the shortage of foreign currency.
5. The total wool production during the year 1950 was 80 million square meters. This output was divided among three institutions:
- Ministry of Foreign Trade—all goods for export.
  - Textile Trade Center (Centrala Tekstylna)—all goods for inland trade. This center has its own shops all over Poland.
  - Army—uniforms, blankets, etc.
- Goods destined for the inland trade contain 30-60% wool, while those for export contain 60-100%.
6. All machinery of the industry is old; but because of the foreign currency shortage, no new equipment is being purchased abroad. A factory in Bielsko produces weavers' looms, but its output is insignificant. Spare parts are manufactured locally.

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